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13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
14	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION	
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16	SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION	Case No. C07-5702 (CW)
17	d/b/a GLAXOSMITHKLINE,	ABBOTT'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION
18	Plaintiff,	TO MODIFY TRIAL SCHEDULE
19	vs.	
20	ABBOTT LABORATORIES,	
21	Defendant.	
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Abbott opposes GSK's motion to change the trial schedule, which the Court set over three months ago and which Abbott has relied on when arranging the schedules for multiple expert and fact witnesses, including third parties witnesses. Under the Court's order, the three-week trial is set to begin May 4 and end May 22, 2015. (11/13/14 Tr. 36-37.) GSK proposes that trial now begin a week later on May 11 with no trial on May 15—leaving only 9 days of trial. This request is impractical and should be rejected. *Zivkovic v. S. California Edison Co.*, 302 F.3d 1080, 1087 (9th Cir. 2002) ("[T]he pretrial scheduling order can only be modified 'upon a showing of good cause.") (citing, among other authority, Fed. R. Civ. P. 16); *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 608 (9th Cir. 1992) ("[O]rders 'following a final pretrial conference shall be modified only to prevent manifest injustice.") (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 16).

If the case proceeds to trial without the currently-pending antitrust claim, as GSK has requested, the trial will certainly be shorter. But Abbott believes it will still require 10-11 trial days. And GSK itself "expects that the trial will last . . . two weeks, or slightly less" (although it has not identified what witnesses, if any, it intends to drop). If it does take two weeks, GSK's 9-day proposal could mean the trial will not conclude on May 22. We see no reason to cut it so close.

If the Court maintains the May 4 trial date, the trial would conclude on or about May 18 or 19 (Abbott does not object to GSK's request to adjourn on May 15). In addition to ensuring the parties have sufficient time to try this case, this schedule could allow jury deliberations to conclude before the Memorial Day weekend, which begins May 22.

While GSK notes that two of its witnesses have scheduling conflicts, the answer is simply that they testify out-of-order. GSK has known about the trial date for three months and has provided no explantion for waiting until now to raise these scheduling conflicts. *Zivkovic*, 302 F.3d at 1087-88 ("Zivkovic's counsel did not seek to modify that order until four months after the court issued the order. Zivkovic [thus] did not demonstrate diligence in complying with the dates set by the district court, and has not demonstrated 'good cause' for modifying the scheduling order, as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b).").

1	For these reasons, Abbott respectfully requests that the Court deny GSK's motion to
2	modify the trial schedule.
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4	Dated: March 3, 2015
5	/s/ Charles B. Klein
6	Charles B. Klein WINSTON & STRAWN LLP
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8	Attorneys for Abbott Laboratories
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	-2- ABBOTT'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO MODIFY TRIAL SCHEDULE: CASE NO: 07-5702